

# The Advocate

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### THE GRAIN INSPECTION FAKE.

Republican papers are now vying with each other as to which can get up the heaviest campaign humbug. In the latest the *Wichita Eagle* does up all the others with a foolish story started in Missouri, to the effect that the attorney general of Kansas had lately given an opinion that the Kansas City grain inspectors might do the work for the state inspectors of Kansas.

Whole columns of this stuff has gone through the daily papers, yet Attorney General Ives denies emphatically that any such opinion ever went out of his office. On being asked if he had been called upon for any expression regarding the subjects of grain and inspectors, he recalled the fact that Attorney Waggener of the Missouri Pacific road had complained that inspectors had got into the habit of breaking seals and leaving cars open to the injury of the grain, thereby causing damage to the company and the shippers. He asked for an answer and received the following which Mr. Ives says is all he has said or written upon the subject:

TOPEKA, July 23, 1892.

Hon. B. P. Waggener, Atchison, Kan.:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of July 14, would say that I have carefully examined the warehouse and grain inspection law passed at the last session of the legislature, and I can find nothing therein which would, in my opinion, justify an inspector of grain in breaking the seals and opening the cars of any railroad company.

The right to inspect grain appears to be confined to warehouses which are created under the law, and even if the inspector's authority extends to the inspecting of grain in cars, I cannot think it was the intention of the legislature to permit an officer to break the seals upon cars and leave them open where the company would be liable for losses from larceny and injuries to grain resulting from leaving car doors open.

If it becomes necessary for a state officer to inspect grain in cars, it certainly should be done with a reasonable respect to the rights of the company and to the owners of the grain. There is nothing in the law which would warrant the breaking open of cars and leaving them in a condition where injury would result. Yours truly,

JOHN N. IVES,  
Attorney General.

### WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN

Of the Kansas Weather Service—Issued in Co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the Week Ending August 1, 1892.

#### PRECIPITATION.

A deficiency occurs in Republican and Blue valleys and in the southeastern and extreme eastern counties, being greatest in Cherokee and Labette. There is also a great deficiency in Ford, Gray, Garfield

and Hodgeman, and in the central southern counties. Elsewhere it is generally above the normal, with the greatest excess occurring in Gove, where the total fall amounted to 3.15 inches, and in the southwest part of Lyon, where it amounted to 3.30 inches.

#### TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE.

During the fore part of the week the temperature was excessive over the whole state, but on the 28th a cool wave occurred, and during the week it has been below normal. As a result the temperature for the week has been about the normal over the greater part of the state, being slightly in excess in the western and south central counties. There has been an average amount of sunshine.

#### RESULTS.

The general effects of the past week's weather has been very satisfactory. The harvest is completed in all but the northwestern counties; tame grasses are largely out, and the cutting of prairie hay is about to begin.

The yield of oats is better than anticipated at harvest, ranging from twenty to forty.

The hot weather the fore part of the week was very trying to the corn in some localities, but the rains of the latter part afforded timely relief and gave the crop a new impetus. Some fields are in the roasting-ear in the southern and central counties, and in the north it is tasseling.

Flax is being threshed in some localities, yielding from eight to ten bushels per acre.

T. B. JENNINGS,  
Observer Weather Bureau Director.

The *State Journal* will come around some time to see that lawlessness cannot become popular in this country.—*Newton Republican*.

The *State Journal* has always come around to see that lawlessness of the Carnegie mill owners, in importing armed Pinkertons into Homestead, to shoot down American workingmen, is not popular in this country. Will the *Republican*, or any other fair minded person or paper, please explain why the murdering Pinkertons are not being tried for murder as well as Hugh O'Donnell and Burgess McLuckie at Homestead? They are just as guilty. They invaded with guns in their hands a peaceful community, situated in a state of which they were neither natives nor residents. The Pinkerton brothers sent these Hessians there armed to commit murder; they did commit murder, and still the Pinkerton brothers are walking around free as air. Isn't this a remarkable case of "lawlessness" for the United States of America?—*State Journal*, July 26, 1892.

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### COLORADO.

All in Line for Weaver and Free Silver—The Silver Convention—State Ticket Nominated.

The People's party of Colorado got to the front in great shape last week, when a state convention was held in Denver just following the great silver meeting which occurred on Tuesday. The latter was one of the largest conventions ever held in the state, and was attended by delegates from a number of states.

The business of the silver convention was to organize Republicans and Democrats against the national tickets of their respective parties. To this end, after other business was over, a committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the People's party state convention as to the selection of a state ticket that would insure the defeat of the anti-silver electors.

The People's party state convention opened on Wednesday. The *News* said: It was an ingathering of the brain and brawn, the muscle and culture of the very best of the population of Colorado ranch, factory, office and mining camp. The sturdy son of toil met there on an equality with the thoughtful student of life, the miner met the merchant, and all met on the common equality of man and the brotherhood of a righteous cause. The professional politician was not in it. It was the people who were there, it was a people's convention, and the people swung affairs without the officious assistance of the professional guider of the public weal.

S. R. Pratt was selected as chairman, and L. C. Paddock secretary. A number of prominent new converts made speeches before the convention. The conference committees met Wednesday evening and agreed on a list of candidates from which the state ticket should be selected. They submitted the names of Justice Thompson and Davis H. Waite for governor. After the report was submitted some of the leading Democrats protested against the nomination of Waite, but their objections seemed to have lacked good reason, for when the convention met the next morning the following ticket was chosen:

Presidential electors, J. C. Higgins, I. G. Berry, A. J. Overholt and Silas Hanchett.

For governor, Davis H. Waite, of Aspen; lieutenant governor, D. H. Nichols, of Boulder; attorney general, Eugene Engley; secretary of state, M. McLeese; treasurer, Alfred Nance; regents of university, David M. Richards and W. E. Anders; superintendent, J. S. Young. The nominations were all satisfactory except that of governor.

General Weaver was in Denver on Wednesday, and in the evening addressed a meeting of 9,000 people. This meeting is reported as the biggest thing of the year except the national conventions.

### AN INFAMOUS LIE.

The Associated Press Report of a Strike in the Tribune's Office—Without the Slightest Foundation, and Maliciously Intended to Injure General Weaver—Correction Refused by the Associated Press.

From the Iowa Farmer's Tribune. During General Weaver's absence last week in Indiana, the following dispatch appeared in the associated press papers east of the Mississippi river:

#### PRINTERS AGAINST WEAVER.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 30.—The Typographical Union to-day declared war against the Iowa Farmer, Weaver's paper.

As the dispatch appeared simultaneously in the papers using the matter of the associated press not labelled "special," and as that subsidized, blackguard sheet commonly known as the *Iowa State Register*, holds the associated press franchise in this city, and sends out the dispatches from this point, the responsibility for the base lie is readily located in that office.

The motive of course is clearly apparent. It was intended to injure the People's party cause and arouse the antagonism of the Typographical Union and all other bodies of organized labor throughout the country against the party's standard bearer.

The dispatch was utterly foundationless. There is not now and never has been the slightest trouble between this office and the Typographical Union, and never will be. It was "a lie out of whole cloth." The *Tribune* office became a Union office in May, 1891, and the compositors who now set most of the type on this paper will, on next spring, have been continuously employed in this office for ten years.

The daily blackguard adds to the lie in one of its characteristically lying and abusive editorials Tuesday morning by charging that it was not until the "controlling stock was sold last winter to 100 farmers" that this office became a Union office. The *Tribune* office became a Union office while Gen. Weaver and Mr. Gillette were practically the sole owners, and long before the consolidation of the *Tribune* with the three other reform papers of the state had been thought of by any of the parties thereto.

#### A CARD FROM THE UNION.

The following card from the Typographical Union is however the best and only evidence necessary of the falsity of the American press dispatch:

DES MOINES, Ia., July 23.—The statement published throughout the country that Gen. Weaver's printing office has been declared against by the Typographical Union is untrue. His office is in good standing with the Union and no friction of any kind has occurred.

J. B. NERBIT, Secretary.  
HERMAN THOMPSON, President.